

SILVER COINAGE A REMEDY.

An interesting indictment brought against the gold standard. The Daily Financial News and Financial Record are two well-known Wall street papers devoted to financial matters. Recently they were asked to state what position they would take in regard to national politics. In their reply they bring a most severe indictment against the single gold standard, point out the real dangers it has occasioned and strongly emphasize the necessity of squarely facing the situation. Following are a few brief extracts from their very instructive letter:

"Both the Daily Financial News and the Financial Record are Wall street papers. They have no politics and take no side, except in so far as politics directly affect finances, and particularly the value and safety of securities based upon debts of the country, public and private, incurred in developing our energies of production and exchange of commodities.

"For seven years past both of our papers have steadily advocated the full redemption of silver by restoring it to free and unlimited coinage at the existing ratio with gold. Such a policy has seemed to us so clearly and absolutely essential to a restoration of general prosperity, to return to surplus earnings for production upon which the safety of all securities depends, that we have held our course, though standing alone in this city and encountering opposition often unpleasant and always injurious to our bank account."

"Wall street deals in debts. The philosophy of the debt is very simple. When the debtor is making money and can pay interest and redeem principal at maturity, investment in the labor of other men is easy and unremunerative. But when a man or an institution in debt ceases to earn a surplus over actual and necessary living or running expenses, debt is nothing but a burden to the creditor, and the value of the debt vanishes. The man lives, somehow."

"We believe that the adoption of a 'gold unit of value' and the suspension of free coinage of silver (the dollar of which was previously our unit of value) by the act of February, 1873, have been the main causes of the decline in the prices of all other com-

SILVER SENTIMENT GROWS.



Father Knickerbocker—Bless me, how that child is growing!—Denver Republican.

modities as since measured by gold—define which has brought production to or below cost in many cases, and has threatened the foundation upon which all fortunes rest. The decline has covered European gold-standard countries as well as our own.

"To show how destructively expensive to our country that decline has been we will cite a single instance:

"Had we received for our exports alone for the year 1896 the prices of 1873 they would have brought to our people \$200,000,000 more than they did bring, and this would have been distributed through every interest-producing and handling them from raw material until delivery for consumption. Our exports are perhaps five per cent. of our total product. The difference which a fair price would give would be available for debt-paying, or for surplus. This is only a part of it, though one of the worst."

"A policy to increase the value of our products, not the volume of our debts."

"This involves more money. As we are writing to bankers we must cite bankers' opinions to sustain our position. We, therefore, refer you to the conclusions reached by the Baltimore bankers' convention as to the needs of more money to meet the needs of an energetic people."

"The convention thought the banks ought to issue the additional money. Other people think the government ought to issue it. But all agree to the need of more money. Who shall furnish it is a question of detail to be determined by the people, through their congress."

Falling Prices.

Falling prices lead to lower wages and enforced idleness, and for such loss in income the wage-earner is not by any means compensated, for retail prices, for reasons that are obvious, fall but slowly, and not so far or fast as the income of the wage-earner. So the wage-earner is impoverished by falling prices, even though nominal rates of wages may be kept from falling commensurately with the fall in wholesale prices. And the result of this is, of course, that neither farmer nor manufacturer can reduce the cost of production proportionately with a fall of prices of their products, such as is inseparable from an approaching measure of value. Inability to reduce interest charges, taxes and rents at all, and inability to cut wages as fast as wholesale prices fall, make this out of the question. Consequently, falling prices cut into the profits of the farmer and manufacturer, and thus lead to curtailed production, the result of which must be enforced idleness to many wage-earners, and enforced idleness for many soon leads through the struggle for work to lower wages for all—American.

Maintained by Standing Armies. The gold standard in Europe is maintained by great standing armies. The republican party says the gold standard must be preserved in the United States. This policy forebodes a great standing army in this country. How do the people like that prospect?—Illinois State Register.

THURSTON VS. THURSTON.

He Preaches a New Doctrine—More Parity Than Patriotism. Hon. Jos. M. Thurston, now senator from Nebraska has been some years an accredited evangelist of the republican party. Just now he is preaching a new doctrine—new not only to him, but to the party he represents. To show that it is new to his party, attention need only be called to the party platform; and to show that it is new to him, we need only reproduce his own speeches delivered and letters written a few years ago.

The Advocate, through the courtesy of W. B. Crombie, Lincoln, Neb., is in possession of a little pamphlet of 19 pages, containing several letters and speeches of Mr. Thurston. Here are a few sentences:

From a letter to George Grunton, editor Social Economist, 24 Union square, New York, July 7, 1893:

"But every man who believes in the use of both gold and silver as money should oppose the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. If that act is at once repealed, the gold men will be strong enough in every congress to prevent the enactment of any legislation reinstating silver money."

Again:

"It is better that we should, if necessary, buy gold at a premium to settle our foreign balances with than that the American people should be compelled to pay higher prices in human labor and human endeavor for a dollar because of the adoption of the single gold standard. I am an advocate of the American theory."

From a letter to Hon. J. Burrows, secretary Nebraska Bimetallist league, Lincoln, Neb., July, 1893:

"I am a profound believer in the use of both gold and silver as money. I advocate the restoration of free coinage before any of those who are now the self-elected champions of silver in Nebraska had ever opened their lips on the subject. * * * An inadequate circulating medium adds to the relative value of the dollar and cheapens

A COMMON FALLACY.

A Little Clear Thinking and More Exactness in Statement Needed.

Advocates of the gold standard are constantly referring to the silver dollar now authorized by law as a 50-cent dollar. It is a part of the legal currency; it is a legal tender; no man to-day can refuse to take it (unless he has made a gold contract beforehand) as a full dollar in payment for merchandise or any debt.

To be sure, it contains silver bullion worth at present market price, measured by gold, 53 cents only. The silver party does not propose to further reduce this amount of silver to make silver bullion worth less than 53 cents.

What the silver movement—embracing honest money men of all parties—proposes is to make that silver dollar worth 100 cents—to restore our silver dollar to the position and value it had in 1873.

Is it dishonest to make the silver dollar which every wage-earner is now compelled to take and use fully equal to the miser's or the banker's gold dollar? Under the present law contracts can be made and are made by capitalists, by railroad companies and bankers requiring payments in gold and so discrediting the silver dollar. The government itself discriminates against silver by paying its own coin obligations in gold only. In this way silver is depreciated.

At the same time the double duty put upon gold has forced gold bullion up in the markets of the world. Here again is another phase of the fallacy covered up in the expression 50-cent dollar. By what measure? By the gold measure—a distorted and dishonest yardstick, a weighted scale. Make your measure honest and deal honestly by your own historic silver dollar and it will not be in any sense a 50-cent dollar.

It is the money lender of Europe and America who has made and is attempting to perpetuate a dishonest dollar. The new silver movement is exposing this dishonesty and will restore the honest dollar of our fathers—worth 100 cents, both for purchasing and debt paying. It has started a movement which will steadily roll around the world to bring gold back to its normal position as a measure of values and restore silver as a universally-accepted coin of ultimate redemption. A little clear thinking and exactness in statement will sweep away the fallacies about the 50-cent dollar and disclose where the dishonesty lies. —Western Rural.

CARLISLE IN 1878.

Favored Silver and Deplored "The Crime of 1873."

I shall not enter into an examination of the causes which have combined to depreciate the value of silver and to appreciate the value of gold since 1873, but I am one of those who believe that they are transient and temporary in their nature, and that when they have passed away or have been removed by the separate or united actions of the nations most deeply interested in the subject the old ratio of actual and relative value will be reestablished on a firmer foundation than ever. I know that the world's stock of precious metals is none too large, and I see no reason to apprehend that it will ever become so. Mankind will be fortunate, indeed, if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population, commerce and industry. According to my view of the subject, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three-sevenths to one-half the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age.

The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilence and famine that ever occurred in the history of the world. I know of no absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the movable property of the world, including horses, ships, railroads and all other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be felt more sensibly at the moment, would prolong distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of one-half of the metallic money of the world.—John G. Carlisle, February 21, 1878.

ABUSE AND MISSTATEMENT.

How the Goldites Demonstrate Their Incapacity to Support Their Claims.

It is generally considered one of the essentials of fair and honorable debate to state your adversary's position and to meet it candidly with such arguments and facts as bear upon your side of the case. To do otherwise is to demonstrate either one's incapacity or dishonesty. The financial question cannot be settled by ridicule, by denunciation and by misstatement. When the advocates of gold monometallism assert that their position is impregnable and the free silverites call for the proof, how are they answered? They are answered first with a prophecy. They are told that there will be a panic if free silver goes into effect. Of course, the man who predicts a panic can no more be refuted than the man who stands on the street corner and predicts a rain. The future can only be surmised from the past, and can never be accurately foretold. That is left to Deity. The gold monometallist asserts that the proposed change in standard would produce a panic, but though standards have been changed many times in the past he can not point out a single change which has caused a panic. The "panic of silver" is another prophecy which has small basis to go upon. The silver money of France and Germany is circulating in those countries at par, although the metallic value has fallen nearly half. There would be neither rhyme nor reason in "dumping" this silver upon us. The probabilities are entirely against such an assumption as that the silver of the world would flow in upon us.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Goldite Inconsistency.

If under free coinage the silver dollar will be worth but 53 cents, and if the bullion it contains is worth that much in the markets, how would it benefit the foreign holders of silver to flood this country with it?—N. Y. Journal.

Great Britain's Idea.

Great Britain's idea of sixteen to one is that when you are 16 times stronger than one small nation, it is a good policy to take the life out of it.—Philadelphia Item.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

BARN ARCHITECTURE.

How to Increase the Capacity of an Old Structure at Small Expense.

The barns on many farms heretofore devoted to "mixed farming" have but limited accommodations for cows. When starting to work up a dairy, as many farmers are now doing, more barn room becomes a necessity. It is the purpose of this article to show how the ordinary barn may have its capacity greatly increased for dairy purposes—and that, too, at a very small expense.

With the addition of a silo, which the dairyman must of necessity have, it is not necessary to increase the storage capacity of the barn, but simply the cow quarters. The silo is put in the middle of the long way-bay that usually runs the length of one side of the barn, while the addition is made at right angles to the feeding-floor, the original cattle quarters and the side of the barn, in the form of an "ell." The new arrangement is shown very clearly in the diagram of the interior which is given.

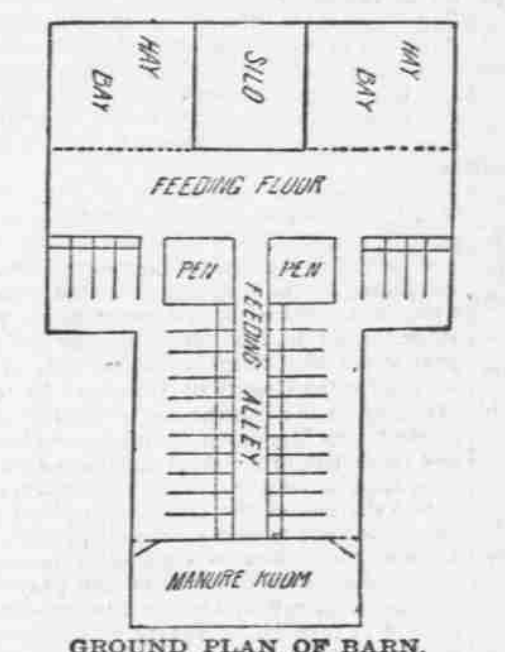
Two calf pens are conveniently located in the angles formed by the two lines of cattle stalls. More room can be made for calves, if needed, in the manure room that is located at the outer end of the addition. Into this is wheeled



VIEW OF THE BARN AS IMPROVED.

each day the manure from the two lines of cows, when it is covered with litter and kept solidly tamped by hogs, or young stock, running upon it. Large doors at one side permit a cart to be backed into this manure-room to be loaded.

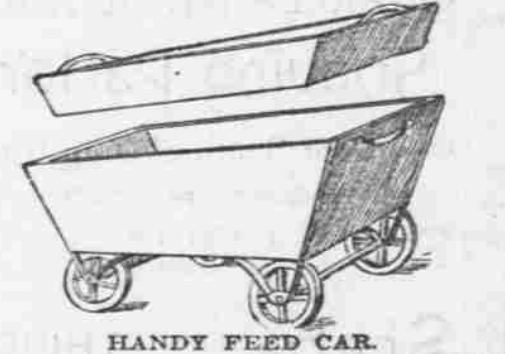
It can be made on both sides of the addition, thus keeping the cows in smaller herds when turned out. The addition may be made high enough, if desired, to afford a chamber for storage purposes, or for toolroom and workshop. It is desirable to have cattle quarters warm when one lives in northern



GROUND PLAN OF BARN.

latitudes. I should, therefore, advise sheathing up on the inside of the studding, using the ordinary boarding and building paper on the outside of the studding. The making of such a dead-air space will greatly assist in keeping the interior warm, while the smooth sheathing will do away with many nooks and corners where dust and filth may collect.

For economy in feeding with such an arrangement of the stock, it will be wise to have a feeder, or truck, to run



HANDY FEED CAR.

along the feeding floor and through the feeding alley. A design is given herewith. This is arranged to hold a goodly quantity of ensilage to be carried to the crabs of the cows, and has a shoaler, water-tight box fitting inside the top, which can be put in place when the less bulky grain ration is to be fed. A handy car can also be constructed for wheeling out the manure to the manure-room, making it of a form to be easily dumped, though a wheelbarrow will answer the purpose very well.—Country Gentleman.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Boiled eggs which adhere to the shell are fresh.

The dust bath is absolutely necessary for fowls.

If too much sulphur is given it is apt to cause leg weakness.

Keep lime and ground bone where the fowls can help themselves.

Feed the turkeys regularly so that they will come home regularly.

Milk can be given in place of water until the fowls are six weeks old.

If the hens are kept in a pen for while molting they will lay before winter.

Nothing tends more to engender disease in poultry than filth in the coops.

In feeding fowls closely confined, never feed more than is eaten up clean.

Feeding hard grain to ducks exclusively usually means crippled legs or feet sooner or later.

In keeping eggs for market at this time it is important to keep them in as cool a place as possible.

Late-hatched pullets will nearly always make small hens as they do not grow after cold weather sets in.

When bantams are hatched too early in the season they are liable to grow too large to make them desirable.

Coarse bones in fowls indicate coarse meat, and a coarse-meated fowl is poor eating.—St. Louis Republic.

The Cost of Making Pork.

Experiments have shown that under ordinary conditions one bushel of prime corn will produce 10½ pounds of pork; hence, when corn is 25 cents per bushel, pork can be made for 2½ cents per pound, 24-cent corn produces four-cent pork, 50-cent corn, five-cent pork. The same experiment showed that it costs one and a half times as much to add a pound to the weight of a ten-month pig as to a five-month pig.

FOREIGN CHATTER.

Germany, hitherto practically a rice-eating country, is rapidly going over to wheat bread.

In France licenses are issued to women to wear male clothing. One holder of a license is the manageress of a printing office.

Glasgow's underground railroad is now running. Trains pass over seven miles, making 15 stops in 25 minutes, and the ventilation is good.

Clerks in the French civil service, according to Le Figaro, eked out their incomes by serving as waiters in fashionable restaurants after office hours.

The exports of cheese from Canada are about 1,000,000 pounds short of last year's, while those from New York are about 5,000,000 pounds short.

Paris china collectors are laughing over the French government's action in presenting to Li Hung Chang, who knows something of really artistic porcelain, the regulation pair of blue and gilt Sevres vases.

Canada proposes to erect a suitable monument to John and Sebastian Cabot at Bristol, England, in commemoration of the voyage they took in 1497, starting from that port and ending in the discovery of the Canadian coast.

NEIGHBORS NORTH AND SOUTH.

New buildings now going up in the City of Mexico are not equipped with the iron gratings over the windows so long in use there.

Wilfrid Laurier, the new Canadian premier, is a poor man, and it is said that if he were to die now the estate would not amount to more than \$2,000.

The supreme court of Brazil, in a case recently brought before it, has decided that a state government cannot constitutionally collect export duties on Brazilian products shipped from one state to another.

Toronto, Can., is again discussing the question of permitting the running of street cars on Sunday. The majority in favor of the existing prohibitory laws is said to be constantly decreasing.

So far from having destroyed the banana crop, the recent overflow of the Bluefields river in Nicaragua improved the plantations by the deposit of silt. The last steamer from Bluefields to arrive at New Orleans reported having left at the shipping port 500 bunches which she could not get aboard.

THE POETRY OF DINING.

"The fate of nations depends upon how they are fed."

"It is only at table that a man never feels bored during the first hour."

"The discovery of a new dish does more for the happiness of the human race than the discovery of a planet."

"The drunkard knows not how to drink, and he who eats too much or too quickly does not know how to eat."

A VOLUNTARY STATEMENT.

Mr. Wagner was Very Ill and Suffered for a Long Time. He at Last Finds a Remedy, Is Cured, and Now Makes a Voluntary Statement for Publication.

From the Leader, Norborne, Mo.

Barthol Wagner is a thrifty and prosperous farmer, of German descent, living three and one-half miles northwest of Norborne, Mo. He has been a sufferer from rheumatism for several years, and says that his recovery is due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Mr. Wagner is of a very portly build, and this fact in his case seems to have increased the severity of the disease. The following is his statement, freely given:

"This is to certify that I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for several years, and have tried several so-called cures for the disease, but could not find relief from any of them."

I was growing steadily worse when I happened to notice a testimonial telling of the wonderful good done by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I secured a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for trial, and found almost instant relief. I kept this course of treatment until now, and consider myself cured, and am at this time in the best of health. I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to any one who may be afflicted with rheumatism and consider it the great remedy."

(Signed) B. WAGNER.

CHARLES THOMAS, Witness.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are considered an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of a gripe, inflammation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from a deficient supply of blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

"These," said the poultry farmer, pointing to a group of energetic hens, "are Macduffs." "What a queer name," observed the visitor; "why are they so called?" "Because they always lay on."

THE MARKETS.

New York, September 7, 1896.

CATTLE—Native Steers..... \$3.30 \$3.45
CATTLE—Middling..... 2.25 2.35
FLOUR—Winter Wheat..... 2.25 2.35
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard..... 65 67
WHEAT—Patent..... 3.45 3.50
OATS—No. 2..... 1.75 1.80
PORK—New Mess..... 7.75 8.50

ST. LOUIS.

COTTON—Middling..... 7.40 7.50
BEEVES—Steers..... 2.10 2.20
Cows and Heifers..... 1.40 1.50
CALVES..... 4.00 4.50
HOGS—Fair to Select..... 2.50 2.60
SHEEP—Fair to Choice..... 2.50 2.60
FLOUR—Patent..... 3.45 3.50
Fancy to Extra do..... 1.20 1.35
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 57 58
WHEAT—No. 2 Mixed..... 55 56
OATS—No. 2..... 1.60 1.64
RYE..... 1.00 1.04
TOBACCO—Leaf..... 3.00 3.10
HAY—Choice Timothy..... 4.50 4.60
BETTER—Choice Dairy..... 12 14
FRESH..... 10 12
PORK—Standard Mess New York..... 6 6 1/2
BACON—Clear Rib..... 6 6 1/2
LARD—Prime Steam..... 5 5 1/2

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Shipping Steers..... 3.50 4.15
HOGS—All Grades..... 2.40 2.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 58 59
OATS—No. 2..... 1.80 1.84
CORN—No. 2..... 1.18 1.24

NEW ORLEANS.

FLOUR—High Grade..... 3.05 4.05
CORN—No. 2..... 2.00 2.25
OATS..... 1.50 1.75
HAY—Choice..... 15 15 50
PORK—New Mess..... 4.50 4.75
BACON—Sides..... 4.50 4.75
COTTON—Middling..... 12 13

LOUISVILLE.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 60 61 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Mixed..... 12 12 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 1.75 1.75
PORK—New Mess..... 4.50 4.75
COTTON—Middling..... 12 13

STOPPED: HEART BURN, YACAZAN.

A. N. K. R. 1892.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this issue.

HINTS FOR THE HOME LAUNDRY.

The difficulty experienced by housekeepers generally in having washing done at home causes many who can ill afford the expense to send their clothes to laundries, where inferior soap and injurious washing fluids are used, while if proper attention is given the work it may be done quite as satisfactorily in the home laundry.

Assort the clothes, divide the table and bed linen from the wearing apparel, and the fine garments from the colored. First immerse the white articles in hot water and wash carefully with Ivory soap. After all are taken through the suds, put in a tub, pour boiling water over them, let cool, wash out in clear water, rinse in blue water, wring, starch and hang on the line. The colored clothes should then be washed in the same way, without scalding. When all are dry they should be taken from the line, sprinkled, folded evenly and laid in the clothes basket. The ironing must be done with hot, clean irons, and the clothes hung up to air.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

MAN wants but little here below. When he gets it, don't you know, He wants a little more.

Good News from South Dakota.

The glorious results of this season's harvest of golden grain will pour a stream of sound money into the pockets of every Dakota farmer.

South Dakota has thousands of acres of choice farming and ranch land lying east of the Missouri river, and within one day's ride from Chicago or Milwaukee, which can now be bought reasonably cheap, but which before the end of another year may be advanced in price.

The stock raising industry in South Dakota is profitable, and eastern farmers now being invested in cattle and sheep growing in that state.

Diversified farming, the growing of live stock, and the products of the dairy, are placing South Dakota foremost in the ranks of the successful western states.

Those desiring full information on the subject, and particularly those who wish to seek a new home or purchase land, are requested to correspond with W. B. Powell, General Immigration Agent, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill., or H. F. Hunter, Immigration Agent for South Dakota, 36 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Those who are unsuccessful in their profession usually fancy they were destined for something higher.—Fliegende Blätter.

EXPLOSIONS OF Coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

TEACHER—"Who was the wisest man?" Tommy—"Noah." "Noah?" "Yes, he was the only man who knew enough to come in when it rained."

AFTER physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—Ralph Eising, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 23, 1893.

Of all the wonders of the world the Tower of Pisa is the leastest.

The Blue and the Gray.

Both men and women are apt to feel a little blue, when the gray hairs begin to show. It's a very natural feeling. In the normal condition of things gray hairs belong to advanced age. They have no business whitening the head of man or woman, who has not begun to go down the slope of life. As a matter of fact, the hair turns gray regardless of age, or of life's seasons; sometimes it is whitened by sickness, but more often from lack of care. When the hair fades or turns gray there's no need to resort to hair dyes. The normal color of the hair is restored and retained by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Ayer's Curebook. "A story of cures told by the cured." 100 pages, free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.



"Everybody Likes It."

Battle Ax PLUG

Everybody likes "Battle Ax" because of its exceedingly fine quality.

Because of the economy there is in buying it.

Because of its low price. It's the kind the rich men chew because of its high grade, and the kind the poor men can afford to chew because of its great size.

A 5-cent piece of "Battle Ax" is almost twice the size of the 10-cent piece of other high grade brands.

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